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No. 18,916.

號二月八年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917.

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Steel Building Work of every Description.
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND 1/2" to 1 1/2"
CABLE LAYED 5" to 15"
4 STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

IS NOT ONLY A

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

PRICKLY HEAT

BUT IS ALSO

An Invaluable Preparation for Preventing and Relieving

SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND ALL IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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MANAGER.

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ADAMABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

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rooms, Roof Garden.

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P.O. PEUSTER,
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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH
OPERATIONS.

LONDON, August 1.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We have improved our line by
night operations, to the south of the
Ypres-Comines canal. We repulsed
counterattacks against our new posi-
tions at La Bassée Ville, to the north
of the Ypres-Comines canal and near
the Ypres-Roulers railway.

The heavy rain since yesterday
afternoon has not favoured the
operations.

We carried out a successful raid
to the east of Boisgriemer.

LONDON, August 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at Heu-
quarters telegraphs to-day:—

Heavy rain continues with pitiless
insistence. The ground over which
the main fighting is taking place is
not good at the best of times, but
at present, under a weeping sky,
with visibility shrouded to about
a thousand yards, it is all but im-
practicable for open campaigning.

The Germans are attempting some-
thing counteracting particularly in the
neighbourhood of La Bassée Ville,
where the position at the moment
is indefinite.

Last evening there was an out-
burst of intense shelling from a
portion of the German line further
north. In the growing dusk the
enemy was seen massing for attack.
Our batteries ranged upon them, and
the field greys melted away.

The wind and heavy atmosphere
being suitable, we loaded large in-
stalments of gas near Fleurbaix
with good results.

Our casualties yesterday were
light, considering the magnitude of
the fight. What we pay for now
is improvement in the weather.
The rain has all but ceased as I
write. The sky is growing percep-
tibly lighter and the guns are begin-
ning to bark in greater volume.

Telegraphing at 5 o'clock this
afternoon, Reuter's Correspondent
says:—

A period of quiet succeeded
yesterday's Anglo-French advance
against the long prepared enemy
positions. Even our tremendous
bombardment still left in many
places formidable obstacles. We
retired a few men from some ex-
treme points, thereby creating a
wide No Man's Land. Meanwhile
consolidating is proceeding despite
the handicap of the heavy rain.

Prisoners agree that the prolonged
bombardment inflicted tremendous
casualties, and also that our counter-
battery work was wonderfully effec-
tive in knocking out many guns,
which is probably the reason of the
alleged inadequate artillery support.

Our artillery's activity did not relax
despite bad visibility.

The latest news from the battle
line is "situation unchanged."

FRENCH REPORT.

A GERMAN ATTACK IN THE
MEUSE REGION.

LONDON, August 1.

A French communiqué says:—
After our magnificent success in
Belgium we consolidated in tor-
rential rain the positions won.

The artillery struggle continues
along the whole Aisne front.

Strong counterattacks enabled us
to progress east of Cerny at several
points, taking 80 prisoners.

After bombardment for several days
in the region between Avocourt and
Hill 304 the Germans this morning
attacked the positions we captured
on July 17th, and by the evening
they were only able to reach cer-
tain advanced elements in our first
line where they were held up by
our curtain fire.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

"TREMENDOUS PRESSURE."
A German official report, trans-
mitted by wireless, says:—

With masses such as were never
before used during the period of the
war, the English with French in
their wake attacked yesterday.
Their aim was a lofty one, intended
to deliver an annihilating blow on
the U boat pest which from the coast
of Flanders is undermining Eng-
land's mastery of the sea.

Densely-packed attacking waves of
closely placed divisions followed
each other and numerous tanks and
cavalry units participated. The
enemy penetrated by its tremendous
pressure our defensive zone in
some sectors and overran our lines,
temporarily gaining considerable
territory. Our reserves counter-
attacked and by bitter hand-to-hand
engagements the day long drove out
or forced back the enemy into the
formost craterfield.

We were compelled to abandon
Bischchoote, the enemy penetrating
deeper in this sector.

The enemy's attacks in the even-
ing on our new battle line failed.

We repulsed four French attacks
at Chemin-des-Dames and drove
back the French astride Malancourt.
Ennes Road on a two kilometre front
to a depth of 700 metres, and we
took 500 prisoners.

LATER.

A German official report states
that artillery in Flanders increased
in violence this afternoon.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT

RUSSIANS REPORT THEIR LOSSES
TO BE GREAT.

LONDON, August 1.

A Russian official report, by wire-
less, says:—

We attacked and carried a posi-
tion in the region of Orjinalov in
the direction of Trembowla and
frustrated an attempt to cross the
Zbrucz River.

Northward of Busiatyn the enemy
forced us back across the Zbrucz.

Elsewhere our losses were great.

The enemy forced our retirement
between Dniester and Pruth, east-
ward of Gheremet.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

An Austrian official report says:—

"We are advancing towards Kim-
polung."

We forced the Russians to retreat
after a fierce fight south-westward
and north-westward of Carnovitz.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR

"TIMES" ALLEGATION
OFFICIALLY DENIED
BY GERMANY.

LONDON, August 1.

A message from Berlin officially
denies the "Times" allegation that
there was a meeting at Potsdam on
July 24th, 1914, and states that
neither then nor at any other time
was such a meeting held.

(Continued on Page 5)

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

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Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Ho-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable and
Bentley's
A. 1. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"METRON" HONGKONG.

BANKRUPT SALE.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

the 3rd and 4th August, 1917,

commencing each day at 10.45 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice

House Street.

THE WHOLE OF THE

STOCK IN TRADE OF A JEWELLER

AND SILVERSMITH.

Consisting of—

18-K. GOLD and JADESTONE

Rings, Earrings, Necklets, Scarf Pins,

Charms, &c., &c.

SILVER Rose Bowls, Vases, Cups,

Flower Holders, Napkin Rings, Spoons,

Hair Brushes, Mirrors, and Ornaments,

&c., &c.

IVORY Carvings of all Descriptions.

GRASS CLOTH Red Spreads, Lady's

Dresses, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Dolls,

&c., &c.

Also

A Number of Pieces of LACQUER

WARE and about 15 Sets of IVORY

BILLIARD BALLS.

And

A Number of Lots of SILK EMBROID-

DERIES, Bedspreads, Cushion Covers

and Pongee Silk, &c., &c.

On view from Thursday, the 2nd

August.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 26, 1917. 1904

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 11th August, 1917—at 10.30 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice

House Street.

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD LINEN,

Comprising—

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish

Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,

Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings,

&c., &c.

Also

A CONSIGNMENT OF

BRASS AND KINKON WARE.

Comprising—

Ash Trays, Jardinieres, Flower Holders,

Incense Burners, Vases, Finger-Bowls,

Ornaments, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1905

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street,

Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-

HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria

Hongkong viz—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of

ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and

known and registered in the Land Office

as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT

NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF

MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the

messanges erections and buildings

thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road

Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 999

years created by a Crown Lease dated

the 8th day of April 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of

Marine Lot No. 101—844½ sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown Rent

\$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of

Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown Rent

\$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions

of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princo's Buildings,

Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of

THE DEUTSCH ANSTALT BANK.

or to

Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

DEFECTIVE DIGESTION.

So much depends on one's food that no apology is necessary for referring to the subject again; indeed it is a duty to do so, and readers are recommended to study the little book entitled "What to Eat and How to Eat" which can be had free in response to a post card request directed to the address given below.

One of the direct causes of ill-health is indigestion, and this arises most often from eating unsuitable diet, and bolting food without sufficient mastication. Thus food, instead of being quickly digested and converted into nourishing health-giving blood, becomes a fermenting mass, giving rise to flatulence and forming poisons.

Headaches, depression, lack of appetite, and the torture of dyspepsia are signs that the stomach has lost tone and is being wrongly dieted. Keep your digestion perfect and eat wholesome food and you will find the way to be well. Sufferers from indigestion require new blood to cure this painful disorder, and by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills they will satisfy all the needs of the blood, nerves and stomach. These pills sharpen the appetite, brighten the spirits, banish depression and headaches, and establish good health on a secure foundation of rich red blood.

Most dealers sell Dr. Williams' pink pills for the price of one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.40, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 8th August, 1917, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice

House Street.

Consisting of—

18-K. GOLD and JADESTONE

Rings, Earrings, Necklets, Scarf Pins,

Charms, &c., &c.

SILVER Rose Bowls, Vases, Cups,

Flower Holders, Napkin Rings, Spoons,

Hair Brushes, Mirrors, and Ornaments,

&c., &c.

IVORY Carvings of all Descriptions.

GRASS CLOTH Red Spreads, Lady's

Dresses, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Dolls,

&c., &c.

Also

A Number of Pieces of LACQUER

WARE and about 15 Sets of IVORY

BILLIARD BALLS.

And

A Number of Lots of SILK EMBROID-

DERIES, Bedspreads, Cushion Covers

and Pongee Silk, &c., &c.

On view from Thursday, the 2nd

August.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 26, 1917. 1904

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice

House Street.

ONE 10 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN

BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1905

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO ESALÉ Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery.

Boots, shoes and Leather.

Chemicals and Drugists' Sundries.

China, Earthenware and Glassware.

Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories.

Drugs, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Fancy Goods and Perfumery.

Hardware, Machinery and Metals.

Jewellery, Plate and Watches.

Photographic and Optical Goods.

Provisions and Oilmen's Stores.

&c., &c.

Commission 2½ to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Complete Cuses from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814).

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

Cable Address: "WILSON" London.

CHANG HSUN AND THE BANK OF CHINA.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO EXTORT A LOAN.

A curious story, the "Peking Gazette" says, is told in the vernacular papers relating to Chang Hsun's attempt to levy a loan on the Bank of China, when he was still master of the situation in the Capital. It is said that after the restoration of the monarchy, Chang Hsun repeatedly requested the authorities of the Bank of China to advance him a loan secured on the Pension to the Qing Imperial House.

His request was, however, refused by the Bank until the 11th inst., when Chang Hsun was in pressing need of funds, as he knew that on the morrow his soldiers would face the enemy and that unless they were handsomely paid, they would not be willing to fight. So Chang Hsun determined to get the money that day from the Bank by fair means or foul. Accordingly Chang Hsun despatched one of his lieutenants to interview the Governor of the Bank, but the latter was away in the city.

Seeing that Mr. Lucas, Assistant-Manager of the Bank, was in charge of the affairs of the Bank, Chang Hsun's messenger requested the foreign manager to come over to Chang Hsun's private residence "to talk things over."

Mr. Lucas, it is reported, declined the invitation. Later the Lieutenant Liu informed Mr. Lucas that as he refused to go to Chang Hsun's house, he should certainly have no objection to go to the Police Headquarters, where Lieut. Liu expected to see Mr. Wu Ping-shiang, Chief of Police, and talk over the matter of raising funds to pay the pig-tails.

This Mr. Lucas agreed to, and they went in a car specially sent by Chang Hsun. When the car stopped, to his great surprise, Mr. Lucas found that he was not at the Police Headquarters, but the private residence of Chang Hsun. He naturally refused to go in, but Lieut. Liu used every inducement to persuade Mr. Lucas into believing that Wu Ping-shiang and General Chang Chao-cheng were anxiously awaiting him inside, to talk over the question of raising the necessary funds to quieten the pig-tails.

"Entering the house," Mr. Lucas did not find either the Chief of Police or the Commander of the Metropolitan Guard, whom he expected to see, but only found Chang Hsun, with whom he exchanged the following conversation:—

Chang Hsun: "You are simply deceiving me. How can it be possible that a prosperous bank like yours is unable to raise a loan of one million dollars for me?"

Mr. Lucas: "We have no funds now. Even if we had, we could not lend the sum you ask for. For according to the regulations of the Bank no one can draw money from the Bank unless he obtains the Governor's signature. Now if you want to obtain a loan from the Bank, you had better ask the Governor of the Bank for it."

Chang Hsun: "Since the Governor is absent, I suppose you can act in his stead."

Mr. Lucas: "No."

Chang Hsun: "To tell you the truth, I am now in urgent need of funds to pay my soldiers. If I can obtain the funds required, I shall be able to commence operations against the enemy. I am sure that I shall win the battle. I have thirty thousand well-trained troops at Hsuehchow and they will be here shortly. You need not doubt my credit."

Mr. Lucas: "As the railway communication has been interrupted, your well-trained troops in Hsuehchow will not be able to come to your rescue. Moreover, the Republican troops have massed over one hundred thousand strong outside the city. What is the use of thirty thousand men from Hsuehchow?"

Chang Hsun: "I am recruiting new soldiers."

Mr. Lucas: "It is too late now."

Chang Hsun: "Don't be bent about the bush. To be plain, can you lend me, say, \$500,000? Well, if you are so obstinate, I am sorry to say that I shall take such measures as I deem fit to deal with you."

Mr. Lucas: "No, not even a single cash. For your own personal safety, I advise you to leave here at the earliest possible hour, otherwise there will be little chance for you to save your life."

Chang Hsun: "I shall show you tomorrow when I have won a decisive battle over the enemy. But please stay here for a few days in order to see the victory. I am going to win." Saying this, Chang Hsun left the room almost immediately. These last words plainly implied the threat that if money was not forthcoming he would not let Mr. Lucas go.

Seeing that Chang Hsun was gone, Mr. Lucas rose from his seat and tried to leave the room, but he was prevented by Lieut. Liu, who informed him that he was the desire of Chang Hsun to ask Mr. Lucas to be the guest at his house for a few days. Mr. Lucas told the lieutenant that he would like to talk over the matter with Chang Hsun first, but at the moment he had to go to take his lunch. Thereupon Mr. Lucas was informed that

WAR HEALING AND NURSING.

AN IMPERIAL SCHEME.

(BY SIR JAMES E. FOWLER IN THE "TIMES.")

The splendid work of the R.A.M.C. during the war has met with unstinted and well-deserved praise, but this should not lead us to think that perfection has been attained. Much has been learned, and every effort should be made to ensure that the experience now in many minds is not lost after the war is over; but is utilized for our future advantage.

In 1907 Sir Alfred Keogh, then, and now again, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, organized the medical force of the newly-created Territorial Force. The country is under a great debt of gratitude to Sir Alfred Keogh, which has recently been acknowledged by the award of the G.C.B., the first occasion on which such an honour has been conferred upon an Army surgeon. To his admirable foresight, so rare in the history of the administration of our Army, we owe the fact that when war broke out in 1914 the order "Mobilize" found us prepared with the personnel of 28 Territorial general hospitals in this country, which were in a short time equipped and were ready to receive patients before the wounded began to arrive from France.

In trying the necessity for the new organization, Sir Alfred Keogh drew upon the defects in the medical service of the old Volunteer Force. There was no provision for any hospital accommodation; the leading civilian physicians and surgeons under the then existing regulations, were deterred from taking any active part in the medical service of the Volunteers; there was no sanitary organization, and no administrative staff.


The objects of Sir Alfred Keogh's scheme were to remove these disabilities and to consolidate the medical profession as a whole into a homogeneous corps for service with the Territorial Army in case of invasion. It was an attempt, novel in this country, to bring "the science and art of medicine into relation with the science and art of war."

By this organization, the honorary medical staff of each of the London and provincial medical schools was for the first time brought into the service of the Army in time of war. These men are the teachers in the medical schools and are regarded as the heads of the medical profession, in which nothing counts so much for distinction as belonging to the staff of a general hospital to which a medical school is attached. The names and rank of the officers of these units appeared in the Army List as available for duty on mobilization. It is not pleasant, even now, to think of what would have happened if these so-called Territorial hospitals had not existed in the early days of the war.

These hospitals, Territorial only in name, have, as the demand for beds has increased, been expanded again and again, and now, instead of the regulation 520, have 2,000 beds. Yet they form only a small part of the great hospital service for the sick and wounded from the various theatres of war, which has been so efficiently organized by the Medical Department of the War Office.

In order to make the matter clear to those not conversant with the medical organization of the Army in the field, it may be well to state briefly that the medical units on the main line are:—(1) regimental aid post; (2) dressing post; (3) advanced dressing station; (4) main dressing station; and (5) casualty clearing station. The stations for "walking wounded" are usually off the main line. The regimental aid post is under the

charge of the medical officer attached to the regiment. Officers of the field ambulances are



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

WANTED.

SHIPS DOCTOR for trip to Singapore
per A.S. DERWENT.

Apply to
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1, Princes Building,
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2006

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 8
of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS
will be CLOSED for the Transaction of
PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the
5th instant.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2002

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
FRIDAY
the 10th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
TOBACCONIST'S STOCKS,
Consisting of—
Pipes of all Description, Cigar and
Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette
Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Ladies' Pipes,
Military Hair Brushes, etc., etc., etc.
Also
A number of Japanese Tea and Coffee
Sets, Screens, Carved Nikko Tables,
etc., etc., etc.
And
One Motor Cycle 3 H. P. in good
running order.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2004

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

11.15 p.m.—Full Moon.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Jewellery,
Silverware, Jadestone etc., at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, August 4—
Anniversary of Declaration of War
between Great Britain and Germany
(1914).
Launching of two Ships at Kowloon
Docks.

MONDAY, August 6—
General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, August 8—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Curtains, Pictures, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, August 11—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household
Linen, Brassware, etc., at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.

MONDAY, August 13—
Hongkong and Shanghai Navy
Dividend due.

TUESDAY, August 14—
Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road
Central at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, August 15—
H.K. Tramway Co. Dividend due.

MONDAY, August 27—
Auction of Kowloon Island
Lot No. 29 at Mr. Geo. P. Leung's
Sales Rooms.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

Belgium and France by the German
armies, threatens the very existence
of independent nationalities and
strikes a blow at all faith in treaties,
a victory for German Imperialism
would be the defeat and destruction
of democracy and liberty in Europe.
It agrees that the fight should
continue until victory is achieved.
A speech or two by Mr. HENDERSON
at international labour conferences,
on the lines of this resolution, would
make a better impression on neutrals
and enemies alike than any attempts
to prevent British representation at
such Conferences.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The moon will be full to-morrow
at 1.11 p.m.

The Wigwam Tennis Club will
be "At Home" on Saturday next from
3 to 6 p.m. There will be a Spoken
Competition.

The next meeting of the Church
of England Men's Society will be held
on Monday next, August 6th, on board
the "Onion," which will leave Statue
Pier at 5 p.m.

A big auction of jewellery, silver-
ware and jade-stone commences at
10.45 a.m. to-morrow at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's Sales Rooms, and will be
continued on Saturday. Particulars
will be found in the advertisement on
page 3.

THE MAGISTRACY.

INDIAN MURDER CASE.

The three Indian Constables of the
Naval Dockyard Police, who were
charged with assaulting an Indian
Sergeant Major, also of the Naval Dock-
yard Police, in Nathan Road, Kow-
loon, on the 7th ultimo, were again Mr.
J. R. Wood this morning.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida, who appeared as
solicitor for the defence, was informed
by the magistrate that the complainant
in the case had died at the Govern-
ment Civil Hospital on the 28th ultimo
as the result of injuries he received
when assaulted in Kowloon on the
7th ultimo. The charge against the
defendants had therefore been amended
to one of murder.

His Worship adjourned the case for
hearing at 11.30 o'clock to-morrow
afternoon.

ORGAN, RECITAL AND PRESENTA-
TIONS AT UNION CHURCH.

Last evening, before a large and
appreciative audience, an organ recital
was given at Union Church by the
organist, Mr. E. J. Chapman, on the
new organ recently installed.

The programme was as follows:

1.—Festive March in D. Henry Smart.

2.—Morning. E. Grieg.

3.—Tenor Solo. "If with
all your hearts." Mendelssohn.

4.—Intermezzo. A. Hollins.

5.—Hallelujah Chorus. Handel.

At an interval in the programme, the
chairman, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald,
spoke, referring to the difficulties
which had had to be overcome in the
erection of the organ, and which had
been successfully overcome by the com-
bined skill and ingenuity of Mr. Blackett,
the builder, and Mr. Chapman, the
organist.

A large silver rose-bowl, suitably
inscribed, was then presented on behalf
of the Congregation to Mr. Chapman
for his untiring work, both on the old
organ and in assisting in the erecting
of the new one.

A silver-mounted blackwood tray
with an engraving of the church in
silver upon it was presented to the
builder of the organ, Mr. Blackett, as a
token of the Congregation's appreciation
of the good work done by him, and as a
memento of his visit to the Colony.

ARE YOU GOING ON A
JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed
in your hand luggage when going on a
journey. Change of water, diet and
temperatures all tend to produce bowel
action, and this medicine cannot be
scored on board the train or steamer.
It may save much suffering and
inconvenience if you have it handy. For
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held
this afternoon. H.E. the Governor,
Sir F. HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.,
presided. There were also present:

H.E. Major-General F. VENTRIS,
General Officer Commanding.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr.
CLAUDE SKEWES, C.M.G.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr.
J. H. KEMP.

The Captain Supt. of Police and
Acting Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr.
MCL. MESSIAH.

The Director of Public Works,
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs,
Hon. Mr. E. B. HALLIFAX.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. H. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. R. SHERMAN.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DOWELL.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, Clerk of
Councils.

EXPORT OF OPIUM TO MEXICO
PROHIBITED.

The following Regulation by the
Governor in Council was approved:

Whereas by the provisions of sub-
section (5) of section 10 of the Opium
Ordinance, 1914, it is provided as
follows:

"No person shall export or send out
of the Colony any raw opium, if such
exportation shall have been
justified in the Customs in pursuance
of any resolution of the Legislative
Council as being illegal."

Now it is hereby resolved that the
exportation of raw opium to Mexico is
illegal, and it is further hereby resolved
that a notification shall be made in the
next issue of the Gazette to this effect.

"RENT ALLOWANCES"

H.E. the Governor had recommended
a vote of \$30,000 on account of "rent
allowances."

H.E. the Governor said with
reference to this vote:—As Hon.

Members are aware this Government
has during recent years been en-
gaged in building quarters for the
subordinate European Staff, includ-
ing Overseers, Revenue Officers,
Railway Staff, and Sanitary Inspec-
tors, and practically the whole of
this staff is now adequately housed.

In the estimates for the last three
years the Council has voted rent
allowances for certain European
thriftier officers on small salaries,
pending the erection of quarters to
be occupied by such officers at a
moderate rental; and in the esti-
mates for the current year provision
has been made for commencing the
erection of these quarters at Leigh-
ton Hill. These rent allowances
approximate to the difference be-
tween the rents which the married
officers in question are in fact pay-
ing and the rents which the Govern-
ment proposes to charge when the
quarters are available for occupation.

The case of the senior European
Staff has for some time past oc-
cupied my attention, and I have been
in communication with the Secretary
of State on the subject. It is im-
possible at the present time, while
a state of war exists, to consider
anything in the nature of a general
revision of salaries, but after very
careful consideration I have arrived
at the conclusion that some relief
urgently called for; and since the
principal item in the high cost of
living here for senior officers is that
of house rent, the Secretary of State
desires that this Government should
adopt a similar principle to that
applied to the Subordinate European
Staff by providing quarters, at
moderate rentals, for the Senior
European Staff also. It is, of course,
impossible to build houses forthwith
for the many officers concerned, and
any scheme that may be evolved will
necessarily be spread over a number
of years. In the meantime it is
proposed to grant rent allowances to
officers who are in separate occupa-
tion of a house or flat and the sum
of \$30,000 mentioned in the minute
is to provide such rent allowances
for the whole of the current year in
some fifty officers.

In the Finance Committee, sub-
sequently, in reply to the Hon. Mr. R.
G. SHEWAN, the Chairman, said that
the money would be distributed indi-
vidually. Those men who had no rent
to pay would not get the allowance but
a man living in a house alone would get
the allowance. Also those men living
in Hotels would not be entitled to the
allowance.

The Hon. Mr. SHEWAN: Not even if
he has sent his wife and family away?

The Chairman:—No.

The Hon. Mr. SHEWAN said that it
appeared that a man who was living
economically would not get the
allowance, and the man who was not
would get the extra benefits. He
thought the arrangement a very unfair
one and that it would give rise to a
great deal of jealousy.

The Chairman said that the measure
was only a temporary one.

The Hon. Mr. SHEWAN: My ex-
perience is that these temporary
measures have a habit of lasting a very
long time.

The recommendation, as being put
to the vote, was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES
"LYSHOLT"

The Governor recommended the
Council to vote a sum of forty thou-
sand Dollars (\$40,000) on account of
"Miscellaneous Services." Purchase of
"Lysholt" at the Peak.

His Excellency said:—The subject
matter of the minute has only arisen
during the last day or two. The con-
clusion in regard to the sum you are asked
to vote has only been arrived at this
morning. The Government was a bidder
through Mr. Henry Hamphreys for the
purchase of the property known as
Lysholt. The purchaser, Mr. Ho
Kong Tong, when he was informed that
he had been bidding against the
Government, stated that he was
quite unaware of this; as a
matter of fact he could not have been
aware of it, and he very generously
offered to stand aside and let the
Government acquire the property which
is eminently suitable for the purpose for
which it has been acquired.

In Finance Committee subsequently
Mr. Pollock said that, of course, the
Lysholt had only been laid on the table
that afternoon and the Honourable
Members had not had an opportunity
to consider the matter. He would
therefore suggest that the matter
should be postponed for one week.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary there-
upon put the recommendation to the
vote, and it was agreed to.

COMPULSORY MILITARY
SERVICE.

A Bill to inaugurate compulsory
military service for local defence was
introduced and read a first time. (The
text of the Bill will be found on
page 8).

In moving the first reading of the
Bill the Hon. Attorney General stated
that the Bill would nullify the Hong-
kong Volunteer and the Hongkong
Volunteer Reserves Ordinance, and
that as there was a sum of money to
the credit of the Corps fund he desired
to give notice that he would
move an amendment to the
Bill to the effect that the money should
be appropriated by the Local Defence
Corps to be dealt with in such manner
as His Excellency thought fit.

His Excellency said:—Honourable
Members will recollect the circum-
stances which led up to the appoint-
ment of the Military Service Commis-
sion. In the correspondence with the
Secretary of State which preceded the
appointment of the Commission, I
recommended, after consultation with
His Excellency the General Officer
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that the most satisfactory course

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BOASTFUL PROCLAMATION BY THE KAISER.

"WE ARE INVINCIBLE AND WILL BE VICTORIOUS."

LONDON, August 1. The Kaiser has issued a proclamation to his Army, Navy and Colonial troops in which he says:—

The third year of war has ended. Our adversaries have increased but their prospects of victory are no better.

You crushed Rumania last year. The Russian Empire again trembles under your strokes. Both these States sacrificed themselves for others and now bleed to death. You braved the enemy's assaults in Macedonia and in the mighty battles of the West you remain masters.

Your lines are firm, protecting the dear ones at home against the terrors and devastation of war.

The Navy has achieved great results and threatened the enemy's sea-command and their very existence.

Far from home, a little band is defending a German Colony against many times superior forces. We and our allies will also be victorious in 1918. Ours is the will to find victory.

War is still being forced upon us. We fight for existence in the future with firm resolution and courage and with the growing power of our strength grows. We are invincible and will be victorious. The Lord God will be with us in the field.

PROCLAMATION TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

Gera, August 1. The Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the German people in which he says:

After three years of hard fighting we are absolutely determined to prosecute this righteous war of defence to a successful termination. The enemy never will have German territory to which they are stretching out their hands. We are not frightened by new nations continuing to enter the war against us. Our enemies wish to see us weak and powerless at their feet, but they shall not prevail.

They disclaimed our peace words. They did not know how Germany could fight. They slandered German world-wide, but they cannot extinguish German glory. Germany stands invincible, victorious and intrepid and will meet possible further hard trials with grave mien and full faith. If the enemy wishes to prolong the war his sufferings will be heavier than ours. We must tirelessly toil and fight, but Germans may be assured that German blood and zeal are not being gambled with for the empty shadow of ambition, or schemes of conquest, but in defence of a strong, free Empire in which our children may live securely.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

OTTAWA, August 1. Six new Senators have been sworn in, in the Upper House, thus ensuring a majority for the Compulsory Service Bill, which enters its second reading stage to-morrow.

Cardinal Hegin, of Quebec, has initiated an opposition to the conscription of Divinity students, asserting that it would be a violation of the Treaty assuring Canadian Catholics of the free practice of their religion which would lead to fatal religious disorders.

TEA SALES.

LONDON, Aug. 1. There was again a very keen demand at yesterday's tea sales for the better-class Indian teas, especially the free "D" class, the price of which, may now be said to average about 2-4 per pound. On the other hand, there was a large quantity of cheaper tea not sold. The Brokers are mystified at this and it is suggested that owing to the good wages, the workers are insisting on better class teas, or that the distributors are concentrating on the better class kinds because they do not consider that the fixed prices of the lower grades leave a sufficient profit.

THE SUBMARINE FIRACY.

BRITISH WEEKLY RETURNS.

LONDON, August 1. The Admiralty report for last week is as follows:—

Arrivals	2,747
Sailings	2,778
Sunk, over 1,000 tons	18
Sunk, under 1,000 tons	3
Unsuccessfully attacked	9

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 2. There was a meeting of the Cotton Control Board at Manchester to-day to consider the proposals for stopping forty per cent. of the spindles and looms and of imposing a levy on the owners of machinery, which is allowed to work for the benefit of the machinery and of 40,000 workers who would otherwise be rendered idle.

The Annual Conference of Textile Workers, representing 250,000 workers, was held at Blackpool.

The Chairman said that after the claims of the Army, for food, supplies for the people and on shipping had been met, the claims of the Lancashire cotton trade must be very fully considered. It was the Government's duty to deal with the available cotton supplies so as to secure regularity of employment and full wage earning power to the work people. If short time became necessary the wages must be equal to full time wages. Nothing else would prevent disputes and stoppages, which they all wished to avoid.

MR. HENDERSON'S VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, August 1. The Times states that Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris has caused a crisis in the Labour Party.

It is understood that the Ministers informed Mr. Henderson yesterday of their anxiety to see him as early as possible.

It is stated that Mr. Henderson did not consult some of the Labour Ministers with regard to the new orientation Labour Policy and the strongest of them have resolved not to follow him. It is suggested that Mr. Henderson's resignation is the only solution.

The more stalwart Labour leaders are now up in arms and will determinedly oppose the proposal that British Labourites shall meet the German Socialists during the war.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1. Silver is quoted at 740. There is chiefly Continental demand and the Market is steady.

NEW BRITISH SHIPYARD.

Twenty-one acres of river frontage at Stockton-on-Tees were recently transferred by the Tees Conservancy Board to the East Coast Steel Corporation, and steel works and shipyards are to be built on the site at a cost of two or three millions sterling.

THE MODERN VOLUNTEER.

The close touch which is now established between the Volunteers and Regular Training Battalions for instructional purposes emphasises for civilian soldiers the virtues of an age of specialisation, remarks a London contemporary.

The modern Volunteer is full of admiration for those magnificent young men, the staff instructors, under whose tuition he has lately come.

Every department has its expert. There is the fierce bayonet fighter, the bomber, the aiming instructor, the firing instructor, the leader of the marching band, the marksman, the purser who compounds the mechanism of the rifle and machine-gun, all sharply differentiated. They address the greybeards affectionately as "Uncle," and keep them on the hop with "After me, nip! Oh, you're slow, slow!" An attempt at a shout during the war was compared to the effort of "a lot of honest robins." And thus smartness is instilled.

GERMAN SPY'S MAP.

HOW NAVAL INFORMATION WAS TELEGRAPHED.

The "Tidens Tegn" (Christiania) publishes a map which was found in the possession of spies in Gothenburg. It shows the extent of sea from the Baltic to the Atlantic and from the English Channel to a point north of Bergen. The map is marked with numbered squares, and has a telegram code attached.

According to this code a torpedo boat is termed a "barrel first series." British nationality is indicated by the words "first quality." Russian by "sixth quality," &c. For Norwegian the code word is "blackpointed" for Swedish "blue" and for Danish "red."

Thus an order for "six hundred barrels first quality first series" would mean "British torpedo-boats in position indicated by square 60 on chart."

Information is also given by the "Tidens Tegn" as to how the Germans obtain their agents. English-speaking Norwegians, it says, are advertised for and engaged as commercial travellers. Once in the net they are kept there by threats.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON A FRONT OF FIFTEEN MILES.

POWERFUL DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS CARRIED.

3,300 PRISONERS BROUGHT IN.

LONDON, August 1. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Allied operations have been successfully continued, despite the unfavourable weather.

We entered the enemy's positions and advanced our line on a front of over fifteen miles from La Bassée Ville, on the Lys River, to Steenstraet, on the Yser River. We captured both villages.

The French closely co-operating with and protecting the British left flank, captured Steenstraet, rapidly penetrating the German defences to a depth of two miles.

Having gained our day's objectives at an early hour, we continued the attack and with greatest gallantry we captured Bixchoote and the position south-eastward and westward of the village on a front of two-and-a-half miles, including Kortekker Cabaret.

We repulsed a counter-attack in the afternoon.

The British Divisions in the centre and left-centre penetrated to a depth of two miles and secured the crossings of the Steenbeek River, which were their final objectives.

In the course of their attack they stormed two powerful defensive systems and carried the villages of Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, St. Julien and Pillekem, also many strongly-defended farms and woods organized in these localities.

Further south, our right-centre, after gaining the whole of the first objectives including Hooze and Sanctuary Wood, advanced against the most obstinate resistance and over difficult country in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Menin road and carried Westhoek.

We have penetrated the enemy's defences to a depth of a mile.

There has been heavy fighting all day long and it is still continuing.

We repulsed a number of powerful counter-attacks.

We gained the whole of our objectives early in the day on the extreme right southward of the Zillebeke-Zandvoorde road, capturing La Bassée Ville and Hillebeke in addition, and inflicting heavy casualties.

Three thousand five hundred prisoners have already been brought in. It is impossible yet to accurately estimate the captures.

THE FRENCH REPORT.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

A communiqué says:—

After crossing the Yser canal at night, the French, at 4 in the morning, attacked in conjunction with the British on their right. The formidable artillery preparation completely levelled the German organisations, and inflicted heavy losses.

By the end of the morning we had captured both enemy positions. The troops, ardently passing over the objective, advanced to the Lizerne-Dixmude road, capturing Bixchoote, and Kortekker Cabaret.

Our losses were insignificant. We took much material and many prisoners.

The battlefield was covered with German dead.

The artillery in the zone is most violent.

Details of the Rooye fighting show that the French, on the whole, exceeded their objective, and were able to clean up the trenches which were choked with German dead.

The enemy, at eleven in the morning, attacked west of Chevigny, but were repulsed.

Three German regiments attacked east of Cerny, but were driven back by immediate counter-attacks.

GERMAN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, August 31.

A wireless German official message says:—

After drum-fire, strong attacks were commenced on a wide front from the Yser to the Lys.

The French penetrated at two points at Chemin-des-Dames.

BRITISH AND ENEMY SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, August 1.

The Blackpool Textile Federation Conference, by a narrow majority, decided to support the recommendation of the Labour Executive to meet the enemy Socialists at Stockholm.

The majority acted on the advice of Mr. Henderson.

MR. HENDERSON MUST BE EXACTED.

PARIS, August 1.

Mr. Henderson, speaking before the Parliamentary Committee, which gave a reception to the Russian delegates, said his visit to Russia inspired him with the highest confidence in the Provisional Government and the Soldiers' Delegates.

He added that Great Britain, what ever the duration of the war, would never swerve from its resolution to exact punishment for the crimes of 1914.

Peace at the present position of the war would be a criminal act to the peoples who had suffered so much. Victory alone would ensure a durable peace.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS HEAVILY ENGAGED.

LONDON, August 1. A wireless Russian official message says:—

We threw back the enemy, who had crossed the Zbrucz northward of Husiatyn, and restored the situation.

We frustrated an effort to cross the Zbrucz in the region of Fukliany Fodlipie.

We evacuated Zaleszik, and fell back to the Zaleszik-Sniatyn front. We also fell back southward of the Valeputna-Kimpoling road.

THE PARIS LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. HENDERSON'S ACTIONS EXCITE MUCH FEELING.

LONDON, August 1.

There is much feeling in the House of Commons over Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris. His explanation to-day is anxiously awaited, as the decision of the Labour Executive to appoint delegates for Stockholm reverses the Manchester resolution of January, and it is believed this is due to Mr. Henderson's advice since his return from Russia.

It is understood that the motive underlying the change is the feeling that there will be less danger to the Allied cause if the Anglo-French representatives are at Stockholm to check the impulsiveness of the Russians.

The Daily Chronicle declares that the Conservatives, resentful at Mr. Churchill's appointment, are making the most of the Henderson incident in order to teach the Government a lesson.

The Times and the Daily Telegraph, in editorials, denounce Mr. Henderson's actions.

BRITISH OFFICIAL DENIAL OF GERMAN ALLEGATION.

LONDON, August 1.

The Admiralty denies the German official statement that hospital ships were misused in Mesopotamia.

The German allegation is based on the Commissioners' criticisms of lack of hospital ship accommodation, necessitating, temporarily, the conversion into hospital ships of two steamers which were loaded with horses and ammunition.

The Admiralty points out that these did not claim immunity, did not hoist the Red Cross and did not display marks indicating their claim to neutrality. The enemy would not have acted illegally if they had sunk them.

SPAIN TO INTERN A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

MADRID, August 1.

The Premier states that the German submarine, which anchored at Corunna and has been taken to Ferrol, will be interned.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Socialist conference in London has been fixed for the 28th inst.

FRENCH PREMIER AND GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

"A CLUMSY MANOEUVRE"

PARIS, Aug. 1.

In the House of Deputies, M. Ribot referred to Dr. Michaelis's speech. He declared that the facts had been grossly misrepresented. The Tsar promised to support French claims in Alsace-Lorraine, and agreed to the creation of an autonomous State from the territories left of the Rhine in order to protect Belgium and France against trans-Rhenish invasion. The German Chancellor ignored France's repeated declarations of not pursuing a policy of conquest and subjugation. The allegation that France wanted annexations was a clumsy manoeuvre unlikely to deceive anyone. The restriction of Alsace-Lorraine, which was violently seized, was an entirely different matter.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIED WAR AIMS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.

The Foreign Office denies the statement made by Dr. Michaelis to journalists in Berlin, that Russia had specially protested to France against the latter's war aims, and says that an Allied Conference will shortly exhaustively examine Russia's general declaration of war aims made on May 18th.

GALLANT SAILORS AND TREACHEROUS SOLDIERS.

PETROGRAD, August 1.

Reval sailors forced four lines of enemy trenches, instead of two, as ordered. When they asked for reinforcements the soldiers fired on the sailors, who, between the fires, began to retire, only 14 being unwounded. Three officers shot themselves rather than retreat.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 1.

A wireless official German message says:—

We have gained new successes in East Galicia and at Bukovina. We crossed the Zbrucz at many points on a 50 kilometre front. The enemy pressed us back southward of Casimire.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FRUITION OF WEEKS OF PREPARATION.

Reuter's Correspondent of the British Headquarters, telegraphing at 4 p.m., states:—

We got on with the war famously during the last twelve hours. Naturally the achievements are the fruition of weeks of preparation and rehearsal.

The fighting extended over such a very great width that it is impossible to reduce to definite terms the full measure of success. Everywhere the same quiet smile of satisfaction, speaking volumes, is observable.

A whole British Army advanced an average depth of a thousand yards by 10 a.m., which means a lot in trench warfare.

The prisoners are streaming in, and many are readily surrendering.

We crossed the Yser at many places. Our bridging work is wonderful, one division alone, exposed to fire the whole time, threw over seventeen bridges.

The country, where the heaviest fighting is developing may be likened to a vast saucer, of which the German positions form the rim. Nowhere is there any great ridge to tackle such as at Vimy and Messines, but a steady incline scarcely appreciable to the eye and rendered difficult by the stubby growth and sparse trees to where, further north, it merges into the Yser swamps.

The artillery were literally pursuing the enemy, one minute after the appointed moment for the beginning of the attacks, all our guns were moving forward.

The correspondent expresses surprise that the Huns have not stiffened their front more, in view of the long anticipation of attack, and surmises it is due to a shortage of resources. He realises that the enemy have large masses of reserves, but says it is rather extraordinary that the enemy are not taking full advantage of the unusually favourable positions.

Our troops are imbued with a fine spirit of determination. They crept up close behind the barrage in readiness to rush the German trenches when the guns lengthened the range. In one case they actually dashed through their own fire in order to prevent the escape of a large number of Huns who were preparing to flee, and they bagged numerous prisoners at small cost.

The correspondent proceeds to refer to the boiling oil-drums mentioned on June 10th which are enough to quench the most heroic spirits. Our people, realising this, did not economise expenditure in these projectiles. In some places the Huns are fighting as sturdily as ever, and he instances a strong redoubt, bristling with machine-guns, holding out to the last. When it was finally rushed there was not a single unwounded man in the garrison. The correspondent remarks:—"It is true there had been a little white flag incident here, which, perhaps, influenced the garrison's resolve to avoid surrender."

The weather has cleared considerably since early morning, and there is great air activity.

QUARRELLING AMONG THE PRISONERS.

In a supplementary report, sent off yesterday afternoon, Reuter's correspondent says:—

The infantry prisoners are so bitter against the gunner prisoners, owing to alleged insufficient support, that it is necessary to separate them. It transpires that the Welsh particularly distinguished themselves against the Kaiser's favourite fusiliers.

The correspondent touches on the French accomplishments, which evoked the highest admiration. They threw 29 bridges across the Yser and made a very deep advance.

The Germans show signs of counter-attacking from the Langtarte line to wards St. Julien. They have already counter-attacked unsuccessfully in the neighbourhood of Pillekem.

SUPREME COURT.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, delivered judgment in the Full Court this morning in the case in which Mr. Eldon Potter appealed against a decision of the Puisne Judge, given in chambers, as follows:—

A person named Ho Ngok Lan took out a summons under section 61 of the Trusts Ordinance asking for the relief of the Court. The summons was an ex parte summons, and when it came before the Puisne Judge, his Lordship directed that the papers should be served upon a person named Ho Cheng Tse, and they were so served. Ho Cheng Tse took out a summons that the brief of Ho Ngok Lan might be struck out, and this application duly came on for hearing.

During the hearing a preliminary objection was taken by Mr. Alabaster for the respondent, that Ho Cheng Tse might not be heard upon this summons, inasmuch as he had not entered an appearance and the Puisne Judge found in favour of that preliminary objection.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment in favour of the appellant, allowing costs of the appeal, but each side to pay its own costs of the hearing in the lower Court.

The Puisne Judge also delivered judgment agreeing with that of the Chief Justice in the light of the further arguments on the question addressed before the Full Court.

Mr. Eldon Potter, for the appellant, argued that the Court should allow costs of the hearing in the lower Court, quoting legal authorities in support of his contention, after which their Lordships allowed costs in both cases for the appellant.



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HONGKONG.



MIKE (in bed to BIG BEN as it goes off)

"I fooled yez that time. I was not asleep at all."

EX-TSAR'S LIFE AS A PRISONER.

On account of the large influx of summer residents into Tsarskoe, additional measures were taken to guard Nicholas II. and his family from possible indiscretions. The ex-Tsar is permitted to take exercise for only two hours daily, morning and evening. A military escort follows all his movements from a distance not exceeding 25 paces.

The children take their outing separately. The ex-Tsar and his wife have to appear at their window twice daily, in the morning and evening, in civilian clothes. When they go out for their daily exercise they wear their own hats and overcoats. They are permitted to see relatives on a week for 10 minutes, and to write and receive one letter a week. Their ordinary fare is and so go to Finland.

As a meeting of the Labour system of the Petrograd Committee recently it was resolved to demand the transfer of the ex-Tsar and his family to the prisons of Kronstadt. Two of the Socialist Ministers who have returned from their town

described the local prisons as the worst they have ever seen.

THE IMPRISONED RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

The Times correspondent at Petrograd in a message dated June 7th wrote:

During a visit yesterday to the Peter and Paul Fortress, where the ex-Ministers are confined, I formed the impression that no undue hardship has been imposed, and that if no relaxation of rules is permitted it is perhaps well that this should be so in the interests of the prisoners themselves. They are daily attended by a well-known physician, whose orders in respect of diet are scrupulously observed. The prisoners wear the regulation dark blue dressing gown, while in their cell, over ordinary civilian clothes. When they go out for their daily exercise they wear their own hats and overcoats. They are permitted to see relatives on a week for 10 minutes, and to write and receive one letter a week. Their ordinary fare is and so go to Finland.

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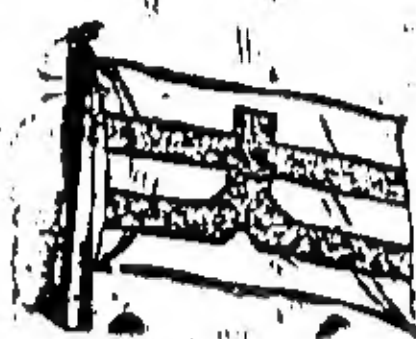
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"MANILA MARU" Thursday, 16th August at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.
"JOSHIN MARU" Wednesday, 8th Aug. at 10 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Thursday, 9th Aug. at Noon.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Aug. 5, Daylight
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	Aug. 6, at Noon
HAIPHONG	KADONG	Aug. 7, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNING	Aug. 7, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Aug. 8, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Aug. 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Aug. 12, Daylight

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 3, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOKSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	TUESDAY, Aug. 7, Daylight
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
at Singapore and Penang.Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently
calling at Shanghai.These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily
disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,
and through tickets can be obtained for Yokohama and Japanese Ports via
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with
good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Hanoi when convenient.BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
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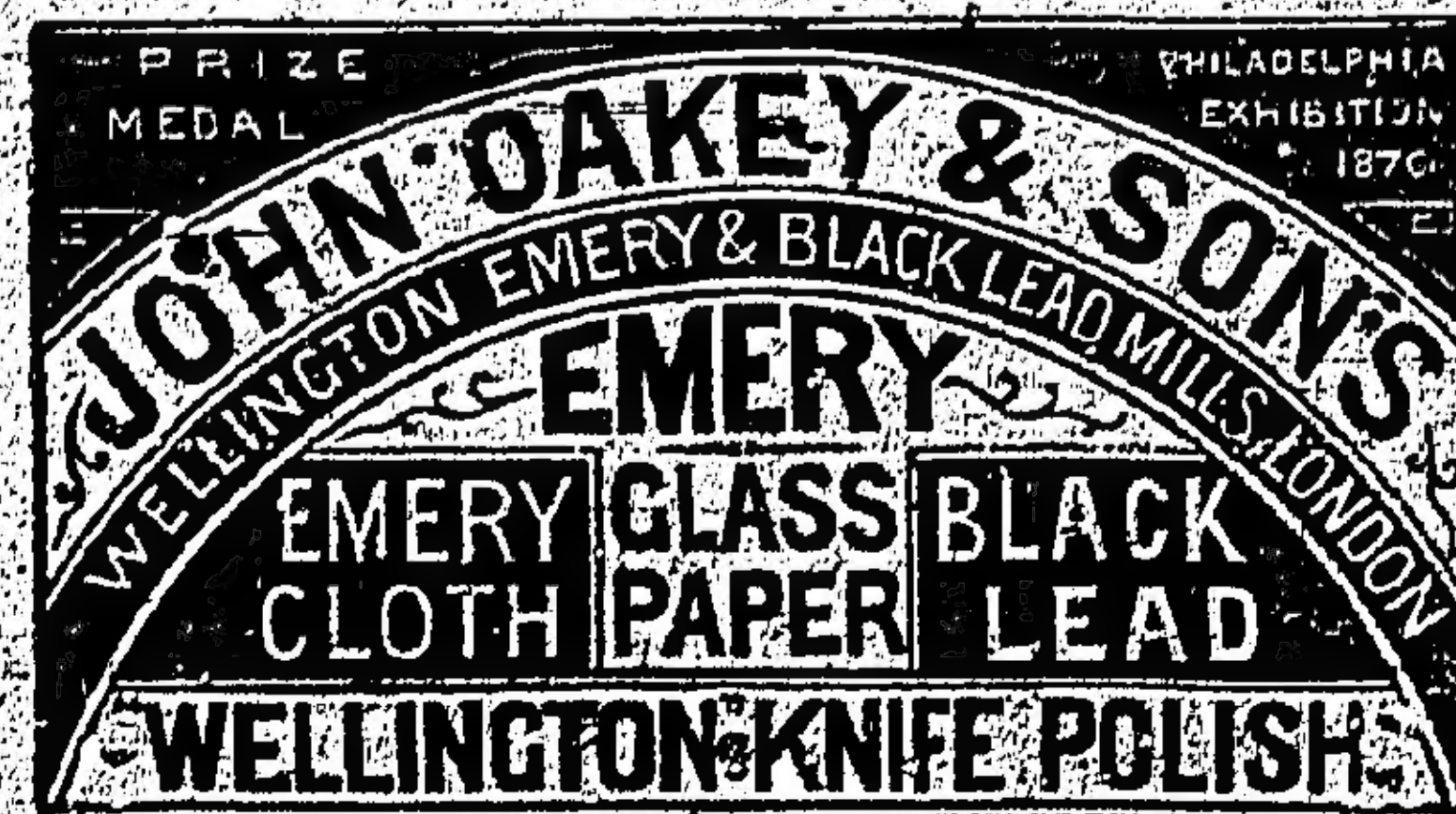
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TENYO MARU	22,000	10th August
NIFFON MARU	11,000	25th August
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September
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SIBERIA MARU	13,000	15th October

† Omit call at Shanghai.

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Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

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KIYO MARU	17,500
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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
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Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
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(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEAT- TLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SHADO MARU. Capt. Shinohara, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 23rd August, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	STANGO MARU. Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHYO MARU, Capt. Tazawa, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 9th August at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA

Kobe

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MALACCA, PENANG,
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MADEIRASYDNEY and MELBOURNE,
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† Wireless Telegraphy.

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NEW YORK via SHANGHAI,
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B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 221 & 222.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP, SKULE.

FROM COLOMBO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of
the Hongkong and Shanghai Wharves and
Godown Company, Ltd., at Row-
wance and/or from the Wharves delivery
may be obtained.No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th
August, will be subject to sale.
All claims against the steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 14th August, or they will not be re-
cognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 7th August, at
10 a.m.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 2001

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Central Location.

ALL Electric Traction Pass Entrances—
Electric Lifts, Taxis and Luggage,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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Manager.

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MR. LI HON FAN, Chinese, French, and English
Literature, has been a teacher to European
Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of teaching European stu-
dents in the Chinese language, and is a possessor
of a first prize certificate as a Chinese teacher. He
has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or
direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, first floor. [1917]

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

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CHERRY & CO.,

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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K. K. & Co., 3, Whiteley St.,
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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
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TO
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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
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Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.
INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
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CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Frequent Sailings.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York, in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard and Douglas, at 10, Victoria Street, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings, etc., apply to.

H. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th - FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong: PROPOSED SAILING.
Connecting with
FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

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MANAGING AGENTS.

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TO
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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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HOW JONATHAN HELPED
JOHN.AN INCIDENT OF THE OLD DAYS
IN CHINA.

This is the story of what was done
When, first of times, and the only one,
American tars served a British gun.

Three booms of timber and iron lay
Across the channel to block the way.
While fiercely the rushing river ran,
And fiercely the enemy's fire began.
To hull and raze the vessels which led,
Dotted their dripping decks with dead.
One boom was broken—the second held;
Its tough spars all attacks repelled.
So, caught in a trap, the ships were
Runners.

By every shot the batteries sent,
And men fell fast and faster still,
But those who were left fought on with
A will.
The Yankee, which bore the admiral's
Flag,
Parted her cables, fell back to the drag
Of the crowding current, and drifted
Nalant.

Till she shot apart to the Cornucopia.
A wreck she was, yet her bow-gun bore
Upon the batteries on the shore.
One gun—she hadn't the men for more!
Now all this time, down-stream afar,
A neutral freighter lay off the bar.
Apeak American colours flew.
"A Yankee ship and a Yankee crew."

The Yankee crew were as cross as
They watched the action with grin,
And stare.
Snuffing the acrid powder-smoke
Like native air, as thus they spoke:
"We don't know much of this Chinese
war."
We don't know what it's about, or for.
We don't know whether it's wrong or
right.
But we do know that here's a fight:
And know, besides, it's a shame and
a sin!

To look on at a fight that we're not in!
And ever, somebody or other avers:
"We ought to be helping the Britishers!"
We fought them twice, and we shan't
fight.

To make it thirder, if it happens so,
Put when they chance to have a muse
With any others excepting us.
We're with them every time. And then
It's aggravating to see such men,
Who work their guns in a style like
that.
Cur up by Chinese they can't get at!

It was a most harmonious craft—
What they said forward was what they
thought aft.
Where, fretting like charger kept in
check,
Flag-officer Tattall planked the deck,
A regular sailor, but rough,
Yet hearty and honest and bold
enough.

He eyed the battle, and bit his lips
To see the plight of the English ships.
He eyed his guns, as if for excuse
To justify his cutting them loose.
He eyed his men, as if for excuse
To justify his cutting them loose.
That glance, which meant, "I would if
I could!"

Till, swept by an impulse he must obey,
He shouted, "Order my cutter away!
Neutral or not, boys, hit or miss,
I'm going up there, for I can't stand
this!"

The air was humming—the air was all
Arush with the swooping of bomb and
ball.
Around the cutter sprang water and
mist.

In sports to the blows of the round
shot's fist.
But steadily, strongly, to and fro
In rhythmic swing the long oars go.
And steadily, strongly, over the stern
The Stars and Stripes through the
smokeclouds burn.
"In our! Bow there!" comes the ex-
cuse's word.
And Tattall flings himself aboard
The *Plover*, while, fast to her shattered
side,
The boat's crew, longing to follow him,
ride.

The *Plover's* officers, to a man,
Gazed, wondering, on the American.
"To risk one's life like this seems queer
For neutral, according to our idea.
Pray why, Flag-Officer, are you here?"
"You've many wounded, I'm afraid,
I've come to offer them my aid,
And this I say from my heart,
because—
Just here he made a little pause—
Then, lifting his laced cap from his
head,
"Blood's thicker than water!" Tattall
said.

Meanwhile, the cutter's men hitched
higher
To see the bow-gun load and fire.
The bow-gun crew were tired to
death—
Short-handed, thirsty, and panting for
breath—
Their faces smoke-black and their eyes
smoke-blind—
Some bleeding from hurts which they
wouldn't mind.
A splinter hissed—a loader dropped—
But never a one of the others stopped,
Till, swarming stealthily over the
stern,
There came the Americans, saying to
them:
"Sense us, mates, but there ain't no
doubt
You're pretty considerably tickered
out.
We'll take it very kind of you
To let us put in a shot or two.
So, may your weary tones a spell
We'll do your work and we'll do it well.
Who cares a snap for their neutral
powers?
Blood's thicker than water—and your
blood's ours!"

The British gunners, overwrought,
Sank anywhere down to breathe, and
thought:
"Of all the sailors who sail the seas
No others should handle our gun than
these.
Of all the sailors that ever were
No others should fight for our flag up
there.
But these—our brothers in race and
pluck—
For only to them was it ever struck!"

The Yankees leap to their welcome
task.
They're going to shoot, and it will
itself ask.
The great gun bellows—the great gun
jumps.
And back on its curbing breeching
A moment's waiting—a distant crash.
"Hurrah, an embrasure gone to smash!
Sponge and load her, and ram and
train,
For we're the lads who can do it
again!"

And so they fire, and so they hit,
All pleased as Punch to be doing it.
When Tattall, coming to them at last,
Pretended to stand (which he isn't)
aghast.
And call them off, with a shocked
belly by the sparkle in his eyes.
"Avast there! Drop it! What under
the sun
Are you men doing around that gun?
Avast, itell you and back to your boat!
There's not such a parcel of rogues
about.
Your reckless conduct will make a noise,
You mutinous scamps—well done,
brave boys!"

This tale, whenever 'tis told, declares
To Britons and Americans—heirs
Of fame which each with the other
shares—
"Blood's thicker than water, and your
blood's theirs!"

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUNDWATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

"Under Weight," a condition
of ill-health, shows your assimi-
lative powers are decreasing.

Supplies the blood with the
wanted nourishing and healthy
fresh building materials. Very
palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.25.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema,
Blisters, Spots, Pimples,
Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind
continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching
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IF YOU are suffering the aches
and pains of Bad Legs,
Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and
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IF YOU are in the grip of Rheu-
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Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate
treatment through the blood, as don't waste your time and money on useless
lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.
What you want and what you need here is a medicine that will get right to the
root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poison-
ous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood
Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack,
overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising),
and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
is certified by a most remarkable col-
lection of unostentatious testimonials from
grateful patients of all classes—patients
who have been cured after doctors and
hospitals have given them up as incur-
able—patients who have been cured
after trying many other treatments
without success—patients who not
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Skin or Blood Complaint from which
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Over 50 years success. Pleasant to
take and warranted free from anything
injurious. Of all Chemists and Sur-
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CURES ALL

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Mixture

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Hans Cheong (Kowloon).

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